THE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION

FOR THE

DEAF AND DUMB

FOR THE

YEAR 1871.

PHILADELPHIA:
PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE CONTRIBUTORS.
1872.

DEAF AND DUMB ALPHABET.

a *a*



b *b*



c *c*



d *d*



e *e*



f *f*



g *g*



h *h*



i *i*



j *j*



k *k*



l *l*



m *m*



n *n*



o *o*



p *p*



q *q*



r *r*



s *s*



t *t*



u *u*



v *v*



w *w*



x *x*



y *y*



z *z*



& *&*



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JOHN FARNUM.

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JOHN B. BIDDLE, M.D.

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Benjamin D. Pettengill,
A. L. E. Crouter,
Joseph O. Pyatt,
T. Jefferson Trist,
Thomas Burnside,
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Second Assistant Matron—Sallie R. Briggs.

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Superintendent of the Shoe Shop—Adam S. Hinkle.

Superintendent of the Tailors' Shop—George T. Ward.

REPORT.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and to the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

"Education, a debt due from present to future generations." Nobly is the Commonwealth and her citizens paying this debt. By public patronage and private benevolence universities, colleges, and schools are to be found in almost every part of the state.

Of all these seminaries of learning none has stronger claims on the bounty of the state and individual benevolence; none is conferring more salutary and enduring benefits than the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Here the avenues of knowledge are opened "to the children of silence;" here they receive that training and instruction which are well calculated to fit them for lives of usefulness and happiness. A more beautiful illustration of the beneficial results of education could not be given, than that afforded by the meeting of the Alumni of the Institution, held on the eighth of February last, to celebrate the semi-centennial anniversary of its incorporation.

Between three and four hundred of the former pupils of the Institution were assembled on this interesting occasion.

Divine service was held on the morning of that day in St. Stephen's Church, and impressive addresses were delivered by the Rev. Drs. Rudder, Clerc, and Gallaudet.

At two o'clock, P. M., the Alumni met in the church of the Rev. Dr. Wylie. Thomas Jefferson Trist presided. His interesting address will be found in the Appendix. John Carlin delivered the anniversary oration. That the patrons of the Institution may enjoy the gratification of perusing it, it is presented to them in the Appendix. In the evening the Alumni gave an entertainment in the Institution, at which a number of the Directors and other invited guests were present. The unalloyed gratification of that charming evening will not soon be forgotten by those who had the pleasure of witnessing the cheerfulness, the happiness, the intelligence, and perfect decorum which pervaded the whole scene. How delightful it is to contrast the present condition of the deaf mute with what it was before those noble philanthropists, Hienické, Deschamps, de l'Epée, and Sicard, aroused public attention to it. It is a source of unfeigned gratification to know how these schools are increasing, and how prosperous they are.

At no time since the foundation of this Institution was the number of pupils as large as it is at present. On the thirty-first ultimo there were 227 scholars within its walls, viz., 116 boys and 111 girls. A fine, harmonious spirit pervades the establishment. The pupils are pursuing their studies with commendable assiduity, and the instructors are discharging their duties in a satisfactory manner. No change has taken place in

the course of study. The Directors see no reason to change the opinion they have heretofore expressed with regard to teaching articulation. The health of the pupils has, in general, been excellent. A few cases only of serious indisposition occurred, and they yielded to the judicious treatment of our skilful physician, and the careful nursing of the experienced infirmarian. Not a single death has occurred during the year. Every precaution has been taken to prevent the introduction of the small-pox. The pupils have all been revaccinated. A merciful Providence has preserved them from "the pestilence that walketh in darkness," and "the sickness that destroyeth in the noon day."

An earnest effort was made by the Directors to ascertain the number of deaf mutes in this City between the ages of six and twelve years, with the design, if judicious, of establishing one or more day schools. This effort met with cordial support from the press of this City, and every leading paper thereof called attentention to the subject, and requested the parents of such children to communicate with the Directors. Only four communications were received.

The failure to obtain the desired information, after the zealous measures adopted to secure it, was a painful disappointment to the Board. A flourishing day school is carried on in Boston, and another at Pittsburgh; and there must be, at least, from eighty to one hundred children in Philadelphia between the ages of six and twelve years; and from this number it was hoped that a day school could have been established with much advantage. The apathy which exists in some parents with regard to the education of their children is sur-

prising and distressing. The number of deaf mutes in the Commonwealth, as shown by the late census, is 1,433. This is very probably below the real number; and yet the whole number of pupils in the Institution, from this state, on the thirty-first ultimo was only 205. The Institution has now been in operation more than half a century, and it is reasonable to suppose should be generally known. The reports of the Directors are annually printed, not only by them, but by the Legislature, and are widely circulated. The only reason that can be assigned for the neglect of parents to avail themselves of the generous bounty which the Commonwealth has provided for the education of their children, is their indifference. This is unpardonable, as education is essential to the happiness of the deaf mute, and may be obtained for the indigent "without money and without price" It is hoped that all entitled to the beneficence of the Commonwealth may apply for it, and receive the blessing she generously designs to confer upon them. The Legislature, at the last session, intended to reimburse the Institution for the losses she sustained on the state pupils in the year 1869. They amounted to $2,717 40. But, by an error in the act, the appropriation was made for the year 1867. The Legislature is respectfully requested to have the error corrected, and also to remunerate the Institution for the losses sustained by her on the state pupils for the year 1870. They amount to $5,968 84.

The Directors entertain no doubt that their just expectations will be realized, and that the same fostering care that has hitherto cherished will continue to protect this noble charity. All that is asked from the state is

that she should pay for her beneficiaries what they actually cost the Institution.

Shoemaking and tailoring are the trades carried on in the Institution. The Directors have not deemed it advisable to introduce any others. While they are fully sensible of the great advantages of making the pupils acquainted with the use of tools, they remember that the great object of the Institution is the moral and literary training of the scholars. They desire, as far as practical, to unite mental culture with manual labor, and thus prepare their wards for lives of active and useful exertion. But above all, to teach them to remember their Creator in the days of their youth, to fear their God and keep His Commandments. The success that has attended their efforts is seen in the good conduct and respectability of the eléves of the Institution.

Constant care is given to their physical as well as their mental condition. They are provided with a wholesome diet and comfortable clothing; and while exact attention to their studies is required, they are furnished with ample opportunities for exercise in the open air, or with opportunities of attending instructive Lectures from the Principal and his assistants; and thus your proteges pass their time in profitable study, useful employment, or pleasant relaxation. They are kindly invited to visit such Institutions as the Academy of Fine Arts, of Natural Sciences, Horticultural Hall, &c., and large manufactories. These visits afford not only rational amusement, but are calculated to develop the intellectual powers and refine the taste, and in some instances to call forth latent talent.

The wise and philanthropic action of the Legislature,

in extending the term of instruction to such pupils as, in the opinion of the Directors, would be especially benefited thereby, cannot fail to be attended with beneficial results.

In their last Report, the Directors stated that owing to the generous exertions of the Ladies' Committee, a Fund had been commenced to aid those who had formerly been pupils of the Institution, who were deserving and stood in need of assistance; and that the money collected had been safely invested, under the direction of the Board; and that they hoped this Fund would be largely increased. Unfortunately, this hope has not been realized. While most of those educated in this Seminary are supporting themselves respectably by their own efforts, it must necessarily happen, that in so large a number there must be some on whom the hand of misfortune will press heavily. From their peculiar condition, they are less able to contend with the trials of life than those who possess all their faculties, and they should receive the sympathy and assistance of those whom fortune has crowned with blessings. There is a case now under the care of the Ladies Committee, which requires all the income of the Fund—C. B., who is deaf, dumb, and blind. This young man possesses fine talents, an amiable disposition, and refined feelings. Had it not been for the generous interposition of the Ladies Committee in his behalf, the Alms-house would have received him.

The sale of the property on Broad Street, the purchase of a new site, and the erection of new buildings, continue to claim the attention of the Board, but no final action has been taken.

To the Ladies' Committee the Board cordially tender their renewed thanks for their continued interest and valued services.

The account of the Treasurer, which accompanies this Report, exhibits the receipts and expenditures of the Institution.

The Report of the Principal is herewith presented. Its perusal will afford much satisfaction. It contains much interesting detail. The valuable tables are commended to the careful examination of the patrons of the Institution.

He and the matron and other officers continue to perform their duties in a very acceptable manner.

Since our last Annual Report we have been called to mourn, in common with a large circle of relatives and friends, the sudden taking off of the Hon. John N. Conyngham, of Wilkesbarre, for a long time a highly valued member of the Board of Trustees. The high moral character of Judge Conyngham, his activity in all good works, and the peculiar circumstances of his death, demand something more at our hands than a mere announcement of his demise. A brief review of his life will not, we trust, be thought out of place in this our Annual Report.

Judge Conyngham was a native of Philadelphia. Born in this City in December, 1798, he was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1816, and read law in the office of the late Joseph R. Ingersoll, from whom he acquired, not only the rudiments of his professional education, but that grace of manner, *suaviter in modo*, which distinguished them both throughout their lives. Judge Conyngham's

great popularity and success in life were, in large measure, due to his gentle and obliging manners. Without stooping to any unworthy condescension, he was habitually polite to all classes, the poor, the humble, and the ignorant, as well as to those whose social position entitled them to more consideration.

Admitted to the Philadelphia bar in the year 1820, he went to Luzerne County to spend a summer with his brother, Redmond Conyngham, who resided in, and was the principal proprietor of a pleasant village in Sugar Loaf Township, which bore then, and still bears, the honored name of "Conyngham." From that temporary residence at Conyngham the transition was easy and natural to Wilkesbarre, the county town of the large and growing County of Luzerne. His appearance at that bar arrested universal attention. Tall, graceful, in the full bloom of youthful health, with a voice as musical as that of many waters, the Court House was always filled with admiring listeners when he was to address the jury. The Luzerne Bar at that time, far less numerous than now, numbered several distinguished men. Roswell Wells, Thomas Dyer, Ebenezer Bowman, Garrick Mallery, George Dennison, Oristus Collins, were all men of learning and high standing in the profession, but young Conyngham took rank instantly amongst them, and rose rapidly to the headship of the bar.

His practice extended to the adjoining counties of Wayne, Pike, Susquehanna, Bradford, and Tioga, in each of which he maintained the same eminence he had attained in Luzerne. He accumulated a large and lucrative practice, to which he devoted himself with untiring fidelity and unprecedented success. No lawyer ever

prepared his cases more carefully. Though few men were better qualified to manage a case in court without the benefit of previous preparation, he would not, if he could help it, go into the trial of a cause without a previous exploration of every part of it, and the consequence was that he was seldom surprised or taken at a disadvantage, and was often successful when similar care on the part of his antagonist might have defeated him. After a most successful career at the bar, his health suddenly failed him in 1838, and at the instance of numerous friends Governor Porter appointed him a President Judge to succeed Judge Herrich, in the district composed of the counties of Susquehanna, Bradford, and Tioga. About the same time Judge Scott resigned the Eleventh Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Luzerne, Monroe, Pike, and Wayne, and William Jessup was appointed to succeed him. As Judge Conyngham resided in Wilkesbarre and Judge Jessup in Montrose, the Legislature altered their districts so as to give Luzerne to Judge Conyngham and Susquehanna to Judge Jessup, and two more able and upright Judges have never presided in those courts.

As the business increased in Luzerne, the other counties were detached and erected into separate districts, and when the office became elective, in 1850, Judge Conyngham was chosen, and at the end of ten years was re-chosen, without opposition, to preside in the courts of Luzerne—an office that he held and executed with his customary fidelity until the summer of 1870, when his failing eyesight induced him to resign. Though not wholly disabled, he was too conscientious to hold a public trust which he felt himself unable to execute

with the vigor and promptness that he knew were necessary. He was not the man to cling to office for its emoluments, after he was, in any measure, unfitted for its duties.

Soon after his settlement at Wilkesbarre, he married a daughter of the late Lord Butler, of that town—a lady, who has reared a family of children, now grown up and settled in life, and who still survives to mourn the loss of a devoted husband and father, but to enjoy the numerous public testimonies to his worth which his death has called forth.

During all his residence in Wilkesbarre, Judge Conyngham was an active supporter of education, of all moral reforms, and of religion. About the year 1840, he became a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he had always been a liberal patron, and from the time of his open profession of faith in Christ, to the day of his death, his life was that of an active, zealous, consistent Christian. He often officiated as lay reader in the absence of the Rector of St. Stephen's Chuch; for many years he was teacher of a bible class in the Sunday-school; he was President of the Tract Society, composed of all denominations in the town; he represented that church in the Diocesan Conventions, and the Diocese in the General Conventions. In a word, he was a foremost man in every good word and work. His interest in this institution, as in all the charities of the land, was intelligent and constant, though, on account of his residence, he was not often able to attend the meetings of the Board.

A few words on the manner of this good man's death shall close this obituary notice. His eldest son, Captain

John B.Conyngham, had enlisted early in the War of the Rebellion, and served so acceptably that the Secretary of War retained him in the regular army, at the reorganization of the service after the war was ended. Captain Conyngham was in command of a post in the interior of Texas, when his father heard of his extreme illness. Taking another son with him, he started, last February, for Texas, to fetch home his dying boy, if indeed, he should find him alive and able to travel. At a way-station in Mississippi, where he and his son had stopped to eat, late at night, their train had been moved back from the depot, and another train had come in to occupy the ground. Hastening from the restaurant to the cars they did not perceive, until they got in, and the train began to move, that they were not in their appropriate car, and then, most unfortunately, they attempted to get off in order to enter the other train. In alighting, Judge Conyngham fell upon the platform of the station, and one or more of the cars passed over his legs, crushing them from the knees to the feet. He survived but an hour and a half, and died with the comfortable assurance upon his lips, "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

Mr. William Conyngham receiving all the assistance and sympathy which the people of Magnolia, the place of the accident, could bestow, returned to Wilkesbarre with the remains of his father, without reaching the sick bed of his brother. A funeral procession, such as was never seen in Wilkesbarre before, consigned the dust to dust, ashes to ashes, in the beautiful cemetery of which Judge Conyngham was one of the founders. Another son started, after the funeral, to Texas, and succeeded in bringing Captain Conyngham home, who lingered for

several weeks, and then followed his venerable and noble father, into that "undiscovered country, from whose bourne no traveller returns."

Such is our brief record of the life and death of a Trustee of this Institution, who, in all the relations and walks of life, was a most exemplary man. The contemplation of examples like this elevates and refines our moral natures. We honor ourselves in honoring so good a man, and when we have so faultless a model to commend to young men, we do well to hold it up for their imitation.

In surrendering their trust, the Directors express their ardent hope that the beneficence which founded, may continue to prosper this noble charity, and that those entrusted with its management may be guided with wisdom from on high.

All which is respectfully submitted,

GEORGE SHARSWOOD,
President.

JAMES J. BARCLAY,
Secretary.

Philadelphia, January 3, 1872.

FOR RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1871.

The Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in account with S. WEIR LEWIS, *Treasurer.*

DR.				CR.			
1871.		*Dolls.*	*C.*	1871.		*Dolls.*	*C.*
Dec. 31.	To Cash paid to this date, viz.:			Jan. 1.	By Balance due the Institution	$11,965	91
	Family Expenses, Provisions, Clothing, &c.	$32,889	85	Dec. 31.	By Cash received to this date, viz.:		
	Salaries and Allowances	18,440	42		The State of Pennsylvania, For Indigent	39,004	20
	Repairs	111	72		The State of New Jersey, For Indigent	2,918	33
	Incidental Expenses	67	35		The State of Delaware, For Indigent	1,502	47
	Attorney Fees in suits	50	00		Pay Pupils	5,245	54
	United States 5-20 six per cent. loan for Crozier Building Fund, $1,250, cost	1,343	75		Rent of Lot, Pine and Fifteenth Streets	400	00
	Bond and Mortgage	7,500	00		Interest, Contributions, and Life Subscriptions	9,031	02
	Balance due the Institution	10,910	64		Income of the Crozier Scholarship Fund, No. 1	204	00
					Income of the Crozier Scholarship Fund, No. 2	207	63
					Income of the Crozier Building Fund	440	63
					Income of the John Wright Scholarship Fund	204	00
					Outstanding debt recovered	190	00
		$71,313	73			$71,313	73
				1872.			
				Jan. 1.	By Balance brought down	$10,910	64

E. E.

Examined and found correct.

JOHN FARNUM,

JNO. ASHHURST,

Committee.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1872.

S. WEIR LEWIS,

Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

To the President and Directors of the
Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

GENTLEMEN:—By an error in the last report, the number of pupils in the Institution on December 31, 1870, was given as two hundred and ten. The number actually present at that date was two hundred and nine, viz.: one hundred and nineteen boys and ninety girls, one hundred and seventy-three of whom were beneficiaries of the State of Pennsylvania. Since the date of that report, sixty-seven pupils have been received and forty-nine have left us. The following tabular statements will show the statistics of the Institution for the past year, viz.:

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of pupils on December 31, 1870, -	119	90	209
Number admitted during the year 1871, -	30	34	64
Readmissions, - - - - - -	2	1	3
Totals, - - - - - -	151	125	276
Number dismissed during 1871, - - -	35	14	49
Present number of pupils, - - -	116	111	227

The whole number of pupils are supported as follows, viz.:

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
By the State of Pennsylvania, - - -	98	91	189
" " New Jersey, - - -	6	6	12
" " Delaware, - - -	3	4	7
" " John Wright Scholarship, -	...	1	1
By their friends or the Institution, - -	9	9	18
Totals, - - - - - -	116	111	227

Those supported by the bounty of the State of Pennsylvania are from the following counties, viz.:

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Adams	2	1	3	Huntingdon	.....	1	1
Allegheny	6	1	7	Juniata	3	1	4
Beaver	.....	1	1	Lancaster	3	5	8
Bedford	1	.....	1	Lawrence	1	.....	1
Berks	4	4	8	Lebanon	.....	1	1
Blair	1	1	2	Lehigh	.....	4	4
Bradford	2	4	6	Luzerne	1	6	7
Bucks	.....	2	2	Lycoming	1	1	2
Butler	.....	1	1	Mercer	1	1	2
Cambria	4	2	6	Mifflin	1	1	2
Carbon	1	3	4	Monroe	1	2	3
Centre	1	.....	1	Montgomery	6	3	9
Chester	1	1	2	Northampton	2	4	6
Clarion	1	.....	1	Northumberland	2	1	3
Clinton	.....	1	1	Philadelphia	29	20	49
Columbia	1	.....	1	Schuylkill	3	3	6
Crawford	2	1	3	Somerset	2	.....	2
Cumberland	.....	2	2	Susquehanna	3	1	4
Dauphin	4	1	5	Warren	2	1	3
Delaware	.....	1	1	Washington	2	.....	2
Erie	1	3	4	Wyoming	1	.....	1
Franklin	.....	1	1	York	2	3	5
Greene	.....	1	1				
				Totals	98	91	189

Those supported by the State of New Jersey are from the following counties, viz.:

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Atlantic	.....	1	1	Gloucester	1	.....	1
Burlington	1	.....	1	Hunterdon	2	.....	2
Camden	.....	2	2	Mercer	.....	1	1
Cape May	1	.....	1	Salem	1	1	2
Cumberland	.....	1	1				
				Totals	6	6	12

Those supported by the State of Delaware are from the following Counties, viz.:

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
New Castle	2	3	5	Sussex	1	.....	1
Kent	.....	1	1				
				Totals	3	4	7

The sixty-seven new pupils are from the following counties, and were born in the counties they were received from, unless otherwise indicated, viz.:

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	WHERE BORN.
Adams	2	1	3	
Allegheny	2	...	2	1 boy, State of Indiana; 1 boy, Devonshire, Eng.
Bedford	1	...	1	Huntingdon Co.
Berks	3	3	6	
Blair	...	1	1	
Bradford	...	1	1	
Cambria	...	1	1	Wales.
Carbon	...	1	1	
Clarion	1	...	1	
Clinton	1	...	1	
Columbia	1	...	1	
Crawford	1	...	1	
Cumberland	...	1	1	
Dauphin	1	1	2	1 boy, Franklin Co.; 1 girl, Lancaster Co.
Delaware	...	1	1	
Erie	1	1	2	
Greene	...	1	1	
Huntingdon	...	1	1	
Juniata	1	...	1	
Lancaster	2	1	3	
Luzerne	...	3	3	1 girl, Monmouthshire, Eng.
Mifflin	1	...	1	
Northampton	...	2	2	
Northumberland	1	...	1	1 girl and 1 boy, New Jersey; 1 girl, New York; 1 boy, Switzerland; 1 girl, Delaware Co.
Philadelphia	6	10	16	
Schuylkill	...	1	1	
Somerset	1	...	1	
Susquehanna	1	...	1	
Warren	2	...	2	1 boy, Carbon Co.
Washington	1	...	1	
York	...	2	2	
Mercer, N. J	...	1	1	
Hunterdon, N. J	1	...	1	
Passaic, N. J	...	1	1	
Sussex, Del	1	...	1	
Totals	32	35	67	

Statement showing the causes of deafness; the age when deafness occurred; the age when admitted, of the sixty-seven pupils received during the year 1871; also by whom supported.

CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	AGE WHEN DEAFNESS OCCURRED.								AGE WHEN ADMITTED.					HOW SUPPORTED.					
				Congenital.	Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 7 years.	7 to 9 years.	Unknown.	Totals.	9 to 12 years.	12 to 15 years.	15 to 18 years.	18 to 22 years.	Totals.	By Pennsylvania.	By New Jersey.	By Delaware.	By parents.	By the Institution.	Totals.
Congenital	12	15	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	16	6	3	2	27	21	...	1	4	1	27
Scarlet fever	5	9	14	...	1	5	6	1	1	...	14	11	2	1	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	14
Spotted fever	3	3	6	...	...	2	3	...	1	...	6	5	1	...	...	6	5	...	...	1	...	6
Typhoid fever	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2
Black fever	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Measles	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Disease of brain or ears	2	2	4	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	4	2	1	...	1	4	2	1	...	1	...	4
Whooping cough	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Blow on head or a fall	3	...	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3
Croup	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Stung by bee	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Shot with a shot gun	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	1
Sickness	2	1	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	1	3
Unknown	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	2
Totals	32	35	67	27	1	17	16	2	3	1	67	42	15	7	3	67	56	2	1	6	2	67
Males	...	...	...	12	1	10	5	1	2	1	32	20	7	3	2	32	28	1	1	2	...	32
Females	..	...	...	15	...	7	11	1	1	...	35	22	8	4	1	35	28	1	...	4	2	35
Totals	...	...	...	27	1	17	16	2	3	1	67	42	15	7	3	67	56	2	1	6	2	67

Statement showing the number of pupils discharged during 1871; how discharged; the trades or occupations they had learned; and their prospect for self-support.

LENGTH OF TIME IN THE INSTITUTION.	Males.	Females	Totals.	HOW DISCHARGED.				TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS LEARNED.					PROSPECT FOR SELF-SUPPORT.			
				Time out.	Removed by pr'nts	For incapacity.	Totals.	Shoemaking	Tailoring.	Sewing, &c.	No trade.	Totals.	Very good.	Not very good.	None.	Totals.
Six years	22	7	29	29	.....	.....	29	8	7	6	8	29	25	4	.....	29
Five years	5	2	7	1	6	.....	7	2	1	2	2	7	7	.....	.....	7
Four years	3	2	5	.....	5	.....	5	1	.....	2	2	5	5	.....	.....	5
Three years	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1
Two years	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2
One year	1	2	3	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	2	1	3	2	1	.....	3
Six months	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Two months	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Totals	35	14	49	30	17	2	49	13	8	13	15	49	43	5	1	49
Males	.....	.....	.....	23	10	2	35	13	8	.....	14	35	30	4	1	35
Females	.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....	14	.....	.....	13	1	14	13	1	.....	14
Totals	.....	.....	.....	30	17	2	49	13	8	13	15	49	43	5	1	49

Of the sixty-five families from which the sixty-seven pupils received during the year came, seventeen contain each more than one deaf mute child. Eleven families contain each two; two families, each three; and three families contain each four deaf mute children.

In two cases the parents are first cousins; in three cases, second cousins. In one of the families where the parents are first cousins, and where there are two deaf mute children, three uncles and two aunts on the father's side are deaf and dumb. In another family where the parents are not related, and where there are two mute children, two of the father's cousins are deaf and dumb; in still another where there is no relationship between the parents, and where three of the children are deaf mutes, an uncle of the mother is deaf and dumb. In one family where the parents are second cousins, there are thirteen children; the two eldest (boys) and the two youngest (girls) are mutes. In one family where the parents are first cousins, one child is deaf and dumb, and three first cousins of the parents are mutes. In one case both of the parents, and a brother of the father are congenital mutes. Three of the children in this family are deaf and dumb.

The foregoing tabular statements exhibit several interesting particulars, to some remarks upon which, attention is respectfully solicited.

1st. The number of pupils in the Institution is larger than we have had at any former period. Indeed, we have now reached the utmost limit of the capacity of the Institution. Every school-room is fully occupied; the sitting-rooms, dormitories, dining-rooms, and chapel can safely accommodate no more. We have, heretofore, been able to receive all applicants whose cases have received the favorable action of the Board previous to the re-opening of the schools in September, until last year, when four boys could not be received for want of room, and this year, when about the same number have been obliged to wait until the commencement of the next term; and unless the number of applications for admission this year should

greatly increase, of which there appears to be no present indications, we shall be obliged to postpone the admission of very few at the beginning of the term next September.

2d. The disproportion in the numbers of the sexes formerly noticeable, has been greatly reduced. The number of boys and of girls now in the Institution is nearly equal, there being but five more of the former than of the latter. Last year the number of each sex admitted was the same; this year the females preponderate. This accounts for the larger number of pupils we have been able to receive this year. Heretofore the boy's side of the house has been full, while much room remained on the other side. The reason for the increased number of applications for the admission of girls is matter of conjecture, nothing being positively known on the subject.

3d. It is noticeable that of the sixty-six counties in Pennsylvania, twenty one, some of which are among the largest and most populous counties in the State, are not represented in the Institution by a single pupil. While Cambria, with a population of about 36,500, sends us six, and Bradford, with about 53,000, sends us the same number, Westmoreland, with nearly 59,000, Armstrong, with 43,000, and Venango, with 48,000, furnish none. It further appears that these unrepresented counties are all distant, are most of them away from the great lines of railroad, and nearly all of them lie west of the Alleghenies. The absence of pupils from these counties may perhaps be accounted for by some of the following reasons: either the parents of deaf mute children in those localities do not know that there is such an Institution as this in the state; or they are ignorant of its provisions and of the steps necessary to be taken in order to have their children admitted; or they are unable or unwilling to incur the expense and trouble of bringing them such a distance; or, finally, they do not understand the great importance of education to the deaf and dumb.

It is lamentable to think of the number of deaf mute children there must be in those far Western counties, and in other portions of the state, who are growing up in total ignorance, and

for whose education no provision at present exists. The late census gives the total number of deaf mutes in Pennsylvania, between the ages of ten and twenty years, as four hundred and seventy-six. This is probably only an approximation to the actual number, as the census is evidently inaccurate in regard to the statistics of the deaf and dumb. Its inaccuracy and untrustworthiness will appear evident from the following figures derived from the published tables, giving the proportion of deaf mutes to the whole population in Pennsylvania and the six bordering states, viz.:

In Pennsylvania,	one	in	every	2,441	of the population.
In New York,	"	"		2,447	" "
In New Jersey,	"	"		3,921	" "
In Delaware,	"	"		2,049	" "
In Maryland,	"	"		1,845	" "
In W. Virginia,	"	"		2,044	" "
In Ohio,	"	"		1,987	" "

A glance at the above will be sufficient to show that such figures are nearly worthless either for purposes of comparison between one state and another, or for ascertaining the actual number of deaf mutes in any one state. It has been generally supposed that the true ratio of deaf and dumb to the total population in the United States, is about one in from eighteen hundred to two thousand, and this is probably very near the truth. Taking the average of these seven states, as given above, we find the proportion to be one in two thousand three hundred and ninety, which is undoubtedly too low.

It will probably be safe to say that there are now in Pennsylvania at least five hundred deaf mutes of the requisite age to enter an Institution. Less than half that number are actually at school. The problem as to how the large number of these unfortunate children at home are to be reached and gathered into a school or schools to be educated, waits for its solution from the wisdom and benevolence of the people of the Commonwealth.

4th. It is gratifying to note that of the forty-nine pupils dismissed during the year, thirty had completed the full term. This is a better exhibit than that of last year, when of the twenty-three who left us, only six had stayed their allotted time.

During the year that is past, the machinery of the internal government of the Institution has worked efficiently and smoothly. If at any time a jar or jog or too much friction has been observed in any part, the application of a little oil, or the tightening of a screw here, or the loosening of one there, or the better adjustment of one part with another, has sufficed to remove the difficulty, and restore the harmonious action of the whole.

Those to whom the instruction and the oversight of the pupils have been committed, have continued to manifest undiminished interest in the work, and thus the work, instead of partaking of the character of mere drudgery, has been prosecuted as a pleasure and a labor of love; while those who have received instruction have very generally shown a gratifying appreciation of the importance of improving the opportunities offered them for acquiring an education; and it is believed that, both in regard to conduct and advancement in learning, the past year will compare favorably with any former year.

In the shops, sixty-nine boys have been employed for a few hours each day, with satisfactory results. Thirty-eight worked at shoemaking, and thirty-one at tailoring. The shoes and clothing manufactured were used in the institution. At present, the number at work is forty-eight, of whom twenty-five are shoemakers, and twenty-one tailors.

By "the hand of our God which was good upon us," a blessing has been vouchsafed us in the use of the sanitary precautions which, under the wise supervision of the medical attendant, have been deemed necessary for the protection of the health of our pupils. The general health has been excellent. But very few cases of alarming illness have occurred. An epidemic of measles visited us last summer, but was followed by no serious

results. We have no death to record. (While the noisome pestilence has raged around us, it has not been permitted to invade our dwelling.) Among the most pleasant circumstances connected with our Thanksgiving and Christmas festivities, was the fact that all of our inmates, without a single exception, were able to be at table on both days, and in a condition to do justice to the good things provided for them.

No change has taken place in our corps of instructors. The increase in the number of pupils, however, rendered the services of an additional teacher necessary; and the board having elected Mr. A. L. Pettengill to that position, he was assigned to the new class of girls. His aptitude in the acquisition of signs, his zeal and diligence in the school-room, and the satisfactory advancement of his class, are regarded as indications that no mistake was made in adding him to the working force of the Institution.

Last year the experiment was commenced of teaching articulation in separate classes, the time of a teacher being devoted to that object alone; and some sixty or seventy pupils were selected for trial. This was entirely too large a number for the labors of a single person; but the pressure brought to bear by the desire of parents to have their children taught to speak, and by the eagerness of the pupils themselves to be among the chosen ones, rendered it extremely difficult at first to make the number less. As soon, however, as the novelty had somewhat worn off, several of the most unpromising subjects were dropped. Still the number remained too great, but no further changes were made till it seemed to be proved that the little benefit many were deriving, was more than counterbalanced by the loss they sustained in being absent a part of each day from their regular classes. The loss of valuable instruction, useful information, and mental development, seemed to be but poorly compensated by the ability to utter a few words with more or less distinction. The number, therefore, has been reduced to about twenty-five, including only those who promise to be really and permanently benefited. The success thus far has

been sufficiently encouraging to lead to the recommendation that this be made a permanent feature in the schools of the Institution.

Two incidents worthy of mention occurred, which served to cause a slight ripple in the even course of an otherwise uneventful year. The one was the celebration, by the former pupils, of the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the Establishment of the Institution, which took place on the eighth of February; the other, the presentation of a portrait of Mr. Lewis Weld, on the twenty-ninth of May, by the Deaf Mute Association.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Anniversary, falling in the depth of winter, when travelling is uncomfortable and inconvenient; and that, occurring in term time, when accommodations in the Institution could be offered to but a few guests, many were kept at home who otherwise would have been here; more than three hundred persons who had enjoyed the blessing of instruction in this Institution came to lend interest to the occasion by their presence. The exercises of the day consisted of religious services at St. Stephen's Church; an oration and addresses in the Lecture Room of Dr. Wylie's Church on Broad Street; and a social reunion and supper in the Institution; the whole terminating by an exhibition of tableaux. No better demonstration of the usefulness of the Institution could well be imagined than was afforded by the sight of these three hundred intelligent, well-behaved, and well-to-do people, showing themselves to be *women* and *men*, the peers of their less unfortunate fellow-beings in intelligence, demeanor, and all the mental and social characteristics which combine to render human beings agreeable and useful members of society. The celebration was an undoubted success, a pleasure, and a joy; the happiness of the company was not marred by the occurrence of anything of an unpleasant nature, and, so far as known, no one carried away any feeling to embitter the after recollection of the occasion.

At the meeting in Dr. Wylie's Church in the afternoon, Mr. Joseph O. Pyatt made a suggestion that a subscription be

opened for the purpose of procuring a portrait of Mr. Lewis Weld, who was Principal of the Institution from 1822 to 1830, to be painted by Mr. John Carlin, and presented by the deaf mutes to the Institution, to be placed in the reception-room with those of Gallaudet, Clerc, and Mr. Hutton. The suggestion met with instant and unanimous approval; the subscription was at once started, and before the close of the evening about a hundred dollars were raised. Additional subscriptions were subsequently received, until the required amount was secured. A portrait was produced by the above-named artist, which has been pronounced by the surviving members of Mr. Weld's family, and by others who were intimate with him, to be an admirable likeness. The formal presentation of this portrait to the Institution was made on the evening of the twenty-ninth of May.

We have now in our reception-room the portraits of four of the distinguished pioneers in the work of deaf mute education in this country. It has long been felt as a want, that we possess no likenesses of the two men who are revered as the founders and fathers of our system of instruction—De l'Epée and Sicard. The New York Institution is in possession of good engraved portraits of these philanthropic men; and the suggestion is here ventured that these portraits may be reproduced by the process of photography, and thus our want in this regard be supplied. And it is not doubted that if this can be well done, copies will be eagerly sought, and the necessary expense be willingly incurred by every Institution for Deaf Mutes in the land.

CONCLUSION.

No changes have been made during the year in the system or mode of instruction practised here from the beginning, other than such as a growing experience might suggest in the better practice and wiser application of rules and principles already known and approved.

Not satisfied with present results; looking for light; anxious for improvement; ever seeking to promote the best interests of those committed to our charge,—we shall labor on, looking for a blessing upon our endeavors from the Source whence all blessings flow.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSHUA FOSTER,

Jan. 1, 1872. *Principal.*

Table showing the Deaf and Dumb in the Counties of Pennsylvania, by Age and Sex, as shown by census of 1870.

COUNTIES.	Under 1 year.		1 to 2 years.		2 to 3 years.		3 to 4 years.		4 to 5 years.		5 to 10 years.		10 to 15 years.		15 to 18 years.		18 to 20 years.		20 to 21 years.		21 to 25 years.		25 to 30 years.		30 to 35 years.		35 to 40 years.		40 to 45 years.		45 to 50 years.		50 to 55 years.		55 to 60 years.		60 to 65 years.		65 to 70 years.		70 to 75 years.		75 to 80 years.		80 to 90 years.		90 to 100 years.		100 years, &c		Unknown.		Total.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Adams	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allegheny	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	10	7	9	8	1	5	4	...	3	2	6	1	7	2	3	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	13
Armstrong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	31
Beaver	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	10
Bedford	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9
Berks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	7	6	1	3	2	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	2	2	1	...	1	2	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5
Blair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	23
Bradford	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8
Bucks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4
Butler	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8
Cambria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	12
Carbon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6
Centre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4
Chester	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8
Clarion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	13
Clearfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5
Clinton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	6
Columbia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Crawford	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	2	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	0
Cumberland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	3	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	8
Dauphin	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	2	1	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5
Delaware	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	10
Elk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4
Erie	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	2	1	3	...	...	3	1	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Fayette	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	18
Franklin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Fulton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6
Greene	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Huntingdon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12
Indiana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3
Jefferson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4
Juniata	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Lancaster	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	6	1	3	3	2	1	...	1	...	1	4	...	2	3	...	3	1	5	1	2	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	28

Lawrence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
Lebanon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	10
Lehigh	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10
Luzerne	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	5	5	5	2	2	...	1	...	...	1	5	2	4	3	3	1	1	2	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	30
Lycoming	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	11
Mckean	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Mercer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9
Mifflin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4
Monroe	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6
Montgomery	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	3	2	3	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	1	3	1	3	3	1	2	2	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	21
Montour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Northampton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	5	3	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	11
Northumberland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Perry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2
Philadelphia	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	19	13	63	58	53	23	13	9	1	2	7	16	12	8	6	7	1	4	5	1	2	3	8	4	4	6	1	4	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	157
Pike	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Potter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Schuylkill	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	7	4	6	1	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	20
Snyder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
Somerset	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6
Sullivan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Susquehanna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	9
Tioga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3
Union	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
Venango	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Warren	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5
Washington	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	2	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	15
Westmoreland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	3	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	11
Wyoming	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
York	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	1	3	...	1	4	2	2	3	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	22

APPENDIX.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

By a rule of the Institution, deaf and dumb children are not received under ten years of age.

The annual charge is two hundred and eighty dollars, for which sum everything necessary is provided, including the usual clothing of the Institution, boarding, lodging, washing, tuition, stationary, and medical attendance. When clothing is supplied by the parents, two hundred and thirty dollars a year are charged.

No deduction is made for vacation. Fractional parts of any year will be charged at the rate of twenty-eight dollars per month.

The schools are closed on the *last Wednesday of June*, and are reopened on the *first Wednesday of September*, at which time all the pupils are required to be in attendance. It cannot be expected that the progress of a whole class should be retarded on account of a pupil who joins it after its formation.

Payments are required to be made in advance, every six months, and a bond given to the Institution (approved by the Treasurer) within six months after the admission of the pupil, to be signed by the applicant, and a responsible surety, who must be a resident of Philadelphia or its vicinity, when it is possible.

Parents are particularly requested not to withdraw their children *before* the vacation has commenced, nor to retain them *after* it has ended.

It is very desirable that the deaf and dumb should be taught to form letters with a pen or pencil, and, if possible, to write the names of common objects, before they are sent to the Institution.

This can be done without much difficulty, and will save much valuable time.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Applicants for the bounty of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania must be between the ages of ten and twenty years; and before they can be admitted, satisfactory evidence must be furnished, from respectable persons of their neighborhood, of the pecuniary inability of the parents, and of the good natural intellect of the child, and its freedom from any constitutional malady that might incapacitate it for instruction.

On application to the Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Philadelphia, by letter or otherwise, a paper with printed questions and blank spaces for answers will be forwarded. After the paper has been filled out, it must be returned to the Institution. The applicant will soon be informed of the result of the application.

The number of pupils on the state fund is limited; new pupils can only be admitted when vacancies occur. The term allowed is six years.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

Application for the bounty of the State of New Jersey must be made to the Governor, "accompanied by the certificate of any two respectable individuals, attested before a magistrate, to the age, circumstances, and capacity of the deaf mute in whose behalf the application is made." The term allowed is six years.

STATE OF DELAWARE.

Application for the bounty of the State of Delaware must be made to the Associate Judges of the state. The term allowed is five years, which may be extended by the Governor to eight years.

QUESTIONS.

The applications for the admission of deaf mutes should be accompanied by written answers to the following questions:

What is the name of the child? (Mention the whole of its name.

What is the age of the child? (Mention the year, month, day, and place of birth.

What are the names of the parents, and where do they reside? (Mention the County and nearest Post Office.)

What are the names of the brothers and sisters of the child?

Are any of them deaf and dumb?

Are any of the connections of the family deaf and dumb, or is it known that there have been any deaf or dumb, either on the father's or mother's side, in the line of their ancestors?

Has the child had the small-pox or been vaccinated?

Has it had the scarlet fever, measles, or whooping cough?

Was it born deaf, or did it lose its hearing by sickness or disease? If so, how and at what age?

Was there any relationship between parents before marriage?

ADDRESS OF MR. T. J. TRIST.

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—Through the partiality of my fellow members of the Literary Association of the Philadelphia Deaf Mute Mission, it has become my privilege, in their name, to welcome you to this meeting in commemoration of the semi-centennial birthday of our beloved Alma Mater, the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. This day rounds off a full half century since she entered into existence as an Incorporated Institution, under the fostering care of this noble state, so justly proud of the distinction awarded her as the 'keystone' of our Federal arch.

"In point of age, this stands as the third establishment of the kind, to which the philanthropy of our country has given birth; her two older sisters being daughters of Connecticut and New York. Our deaf-mute brethren, graduates of those two institutions, having set us a good example, the society, of which I have the honor to be the organ on this occasion, judged it due to the sentiments of gratitude and affection cherished by ourselves for our parent, that a like manifestation of filial feelings should take place in regard to her. Towards the accomplishment of this most natural wish, we have been encouraged by our friends, the Board of Directors, and especially by the esteemed Principal of the Institution, its amiable Matron and worthy Steward. By their good offices we have been greatly aided in overcoming the many obstacles which stood in our way. Thus our filial wish ripened into this meeting of so many of us here assembled. And for your attendance the originators of the project feel all the more thankful, since the inclemency of the season has doubtless made it, for many who have accomplished the journey, a sacrifice of personal convenience and comfort.

"The chapel of the Institution, had it been spacious enough to afford the requisite room, would have been the most fitting place of reception on this occasion. But owing to its contracted

dimensions, we have been obliged to avail ourselves of the liberal courtesy of the Board of Managers of this church, which is indeed a suitable place; standing, as it does, under the very shadow of that venerable Doric portico, which is photographed on memory's tablets in every one of us. In the days of our childhood, so long gone by, it constituted the imposing, and, I may say, awe-inspiring portal to the unknown benefits provided for us within: blessings that we have since come to know ourselves indebted for, primarily, to the philanthropic devotion of those illustrious benefactors of our class, De l' Epée, Sicard, Gallaudet, and Clerc; but more directly to their successors: men, upon whose shoulders the sacred mantle descended, and who proved themselves worthy to wear it.

"Among those worthy successors was one whose memory will ever be specially and most warmly cherished by those of my audience here educated, as that of an old personal friend; endeared to us all by the unvarying gentleness and affectionate kindness with which his authority was exercised for our benefit; and who in all things stood before us as the model Christian gentleman. His old pupils well know how cordial would have been his greeting to each one of them, on this occasion, as his countenance lighted up with the joy of recognition. But his graceful form is no more to meet your eyes. He has been called from the earthly labors, to which, as we all can truly testify, he was so assiduously devoted. In treading again, as we shall presently do together, those old halls where the light of knowledge and religion first dawned upon so many till then benighted minds, every object there, once so familiar, but now almost forgotten, will, upon being recognized as old acquaintances, serve to summon up a recollection of the benevolent face of the head-master, who, when those objects were gazed upon by you for the first time, was observant of the curiosity which they awakened, and took pains to turn its inquisitiveness to good account, by those patient explanations which contributed so largely to the development of your faculties.

"And now renewing, as I do with all possible cordiality, the

welcome which it was my appointed duty to give, I will gladly cease to encroach upon the time allotted for the enjoyments, of which the occasion is, I trust, to prove fruitful for all who honor it with their attendance."

ORATION BY JOHN CARLIN, A. M.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—It is with much pleasure that I rise to address my fellow-graduates of the Institution, the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of whose incorporation we are here assembled to celebrate. Coming from a neighboring state, where I have resided many years, I feel it very pleasant to see so many familiar faces. Indeed, I feel here a peculiar sensation difficult of description, when I meet and recognize my own schoolmates, whom I have not seen for more than forty years. I have no doubt that we shall participate with quiet but genuine gratification in all the pleasures of this occasion,—such a rare occasion as is now offered to us, not again to recur before another lapse of fifty years. But I must say that, when I scan your numbers, I miss two friends whom I knew long before many of you were born, and between whom and myself the closest ties of friendship existed, and my feelings at missing them here are extremely painful. Those beloved friends—Abraham B. Hutton and Dr. Robert T. Evans—were within one year from this date in the land of the living, pursuing the monotonous routine of the school-room in the somewhat antiquated building just across this street, but are now in the Divine Kingdom of Jesus. This I confidently say, for we all know they were good men, sincere and humble Christians, and faithful laborers in His vineyard. I must also add to them another person equally dear to me, whom I miss here. It is the gifted Albert Newsam, my classmate and life-long friend, who enjoyed a high reputation in his profession and the homage tendered from the appreciating public to his genius. He departed this life on the twentieth of November, 1864.

As is generally admitted, the celebration of anniversaries, annual, semi-centennial, or centennial, of an Alma Mater, is enjoyable, and often productive of brotherly feelings among her alumni, who take part in the celebration. My own experience has convinced me of the correctness of this assertion, as I had the good fortune to be present at the great celebrations of this kind at the Hartford American Asylum in 1866, and the New York Institution in 1867; and my personal observations, still remembered, enable me to say that the deaf mutes (each of those noble Institutions accommodated from five to six hundred guests, who, appreciating the rarity of the occasion, came thither from distant parts) appeared determined to enjoy themselves to the fullest extent. They revelled three days in the festivities lavished on them without stint by the hospitable Directors and Principals, the late lamented Rev. Collins Stone, and the venerable Dr. Harvey P. Peet, whose long and zealous labors in promoting the intellectual welfare of the youth in their charge, truth leads me to assert, entitle them fully to our respect and affection.

Owing to peculiar circumstances, we shall have but one day to enjoy in this celebration; but I am confident that our pleasure will not fall short of our anticipations.

My friends, our Alma Mater—the Pennsylvania Institution, the third established in this country for the instruction of deaf mutes—has to-day completed her fiftieth year. Being one of her earliest pupils, I found her, in 1820, a feeble infant school, struggling for existence; this day I find her a comely matron in comfortable circumstances, and I may be in my grave when she reaches her centennial year, still a matron in vigorous health, and perhaps in the exercise of jurisdiction over two or more separate establishments, located in different rural districts in this state.

Her founder, David G. Seixas, a Hebrew philanthropist, who was not in the least inferior to Dr. Thomas H. Gallaudet, of the American Asylum, in devotion to the education of deaf mutes, established at his own house, where he was still a dealer

in crockery, in Market Street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets, a private school, for which he had, after a long and persevering search in this city and her suburbs, succeeded in obtaining nine boys and six girls. I, the youngest in the class, was picked up in Kensington, and for that deed of practical philanthropy I have learned to love and respect his memory—I say memory, since he has recently gone to join the departed friends of the Deaf and Dumb. All the pupils were day-scholars, eating their meals at home, or bringing them in small baskets from home. I remember that before I began to learn digitally my A B C, I went with my parents to a large hall, filled with gentlemen and ladies, and gazed with wondering eyes at the pantomimic exercises of a boy (James C. Murtagh), who had some months previously been under Mr. Seixas' tuition. No doubt that event was on the memorable twelfth of April, 1820, as is mentioned in the records of the Institution. It is my impression that the hall alluded to was in a large building in Third Street, between Walnut and Spruce Streets, known as Washington Hall, which was some years later destroyed by fire, and has been since rebuilt. Perhaps the Philosophical Society had rooms there.

Mr. Seixas' novel school and his noble exertions in gathering and instructing the poor children with desolately blank minds and closed ears, and consequently, silent tongues, in the crude sign language of his own devising, caused much curiosity, and inspired the hearts of the benevolent with a lively interest in the enterprise. Indeed, eminent divines, doctors, lawyers, and merchants, ignoring utterly the religious creed of the good teacher, gathered around him, encouraging his efforts, not only by their words, but also by their deeds. What a generous outburst of genuine philanthrophy was that! With what an unselfishness of heart did they emulate each other in nourishing the infant school of the obscure vender of crockery! And the instructive impulse of benevolence thus manifested, produced its fruit: A general meeting of citizens took place at the hall, and on the day which I have just men-

tioned, for considering and maturing the plan of organizing a new Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; in due time all the necessary arrangements were perfected and the organization was consummated and these officers chosen, viz.: The Right Rev. William White, D. D., President; Vice Presidents, Robt. Patterson, Horace Binney, Roberts Vaux, Dr. N. Chapman; Secretary, Henry J. Williams; Treasurer, John Bacon; Directors, William Meredith, Paul Beck, Jr., Samuel B. Morris, John Vaughan, Robert Walsh, Jr., William W. Fisher, Clement C. Biddle, Alexander Henry, Benjamin Tilghman, Jacob Gratz, Philip F. Mayer, Caleb Cresson, James N. Barker, Dr. William Price, William McIlvaine, Joseph Gratz, William J. Duane, Reuben Haines, Thomas Cadwalader, Callender Irvine, Samuel Canby, Jr., Samuel Archer, Dr. Franklin Bache, Sam'l R. Wood. Such was the galaxy of illustrious men, who constituted the first Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Institution.

The new President, Bishop White, still continuing in the service of his church, labored, in organizing the new school, with as much zeal as he did in securing our National independence forty-four years before. His venerable appearance and his black breeches and stockings, bespoke his having once lived and moved in the stirring times of the American Revolution. Once with boyish awe were my eyes rivetted upon the silver buckles which graced his old-fashioned shoes as he sat in front of us looking benignantly on our slate exercises; at the time-honored Christ Church, forgetting all around me save the old divine, I long contemplated his tall figure, thin, long face, and sharp features, and thin gray hairs hanging down his bent back; ere I graduated, the clearer my notions of the Revolution grew, the more profoundly I venerated him because he was a fellow-patriot and friend of our great Washington.

After the good Bishop I always scanned, with no small curiosity, the quaint form of Paul Beck and his Voltaire-like lineaments, with the singular tuft of hair bristling out just below

one of the corners of his mouth, and also his yellow-topped boots. His grim tuft of hair and these yellow-topped boots never failed to come before my mind's eyes when I saw his high shot-tower, since blown out of existence, upon the banks of the picturesque Schuylkill.

Nothing on earth can ever efface the impressions on my mind of the noble face of Dr. Mayer and his martial gait; of the grandeur of expression of Horace Binney and Alexander Henry; of the ardor of Roberts Vaux; of the polished manners of General Cadwalader, William McIlvaine, Jacob Gratz, and others; and of the hearty geniality of soul of Col. Clement C. Biddle, Samuel B. Morris, Samuel R. Wood, and others, nor can I forget the angular contours of my old friend, John Bacon's face and figure.

With the exception of Messrs. Binney and Williams, all those Directors have, one after another, gone to their final rest, and their honorable and responsible offices have been refilled by others—all gentlemen who, I am pleased to state, display all the same fine qualities which characterized the above-named officers. Binney, though still living, has long since ceased to be an officer of this Institution; but Williams still occupies his place as a Director, assisting at the meetings of the Board and participating in the deliberations thereof with wisdom, ripened by an experience of nearly fifty-one years. In fact, he is this day the oldest officer of the Institution.

It is worth while to remark that the healthy condition of this Institution, as well as all the other Institutions in the land, shows that much wisdom has been exercised in selecting for Directors men of good character and executive ability. The different professions of the Directors of a corporation, such as those of financiers, physicians, and Ministers of the Gospel, enable them to do what is right or beneficial, financially, to the establishment, and sanitarily and morally, to the recipients of legislative benefaction in their charge. Here you will allow me to make a short digression from my subject,

that I may ask a question or two, suggested by the above. Since we see and attribute the florid complexion of all the charitable corporations to the judicious election of good, wise, and prudent Directors, would not all our muncipal corporations like those of this city and New York, assume a healthier condition if their officers were elected from among the best citizens belonging to all honorable professions? And would not it be proper for ministers of Christ to be elected to the Municipal Council or Legislature, in order to promote the purity of morals among the inhabitants of their respective cities?

To return to my subject. Immediately after the organization of our Institution, the Directors rented a more commodious house a few doors west of Mr. Seixas' house, and appointed him Principal of the new establishment, where, liberally supported by donations and the contributions of annual subscribers and of life members, we were all ensconced, fed, clothed, and instructed through the summer, fall, and winter of 1820–'21.

The compendious history of the Institution, in the Report for 1854, says: "An Act of Incorporation was passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, on the eighth of February, 1821. By this Act, the Commonwealth allowed one hundred and sixty dollars a piece per annum for the education and support of indigent pupils of the state. The number was not to exceed fifty, and the term of each not to extend beyond three years. The number has since been increased, and the term extended by several successive enactments. The number under the present appropriation being one hundred and six, and the term allowed six years." This was in 1854. At the time of my graduation (in the winter of 1825–6), the number did not exceed 70, and the term was four years.

"In September, 1821," the history continues, "the Institution was removed to the corner of Market and Eleventh Streets. In June, 1824, a site was purchased at the corner of Broad and Pine Streets, and preparations made for erecting a large building. It was completed, and the Institution removed to it in Novem-

ber, 1825. In 1828, an additional lot in the rear was procured, and a school-house erected on it. In 1839, the buildings were extended, and a story added to the school-house. The whole establishment was then capable of accommodating one hundred and fifty pupils."

After about eighteen months' Principalship, Mr. Seixas resigned his office, and was succeeded by Mr. Laurent Clerc of the American Asylum, who, coming over the Atlantic from his native land,—La Belle France,—was Dr. Gallaudet's fellow-pioneer in the American instruction of deaf mutes. So much has been spoken or written of Mr. Clerc, that I shall best pass on without saying anything more than that he died at Hartford, on the 18th of July, 1869, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He had the good fortune to celebrate only two months previous to his death his golden wedding, surrounded by his friends and admirers.

Mr. Clerc, having accomplished the real object of his coming to our school,—the changing of the mode of instruction by the introduction of the French system, of which he was a master, vacated his place in favor of Mr. Lewis Weld, of the American Asylum, who continued to superintend the growing Institution till he was summoned, in 1830, I believe, to take the charge of the Asylum at Hartford, Dr. Gallaudet having resigned. Then Mr. Hutton, a former teacher of this Institution, became his successor, and held his office for forty years, with much professional dignity, blended with gentleness of manner. He breathed his last on the eighteenth of July, 1870,—a curious coincidence, for Mr. Clerc died on the same day one year before,—and was succeeded in October last by Joshua Foster, who has for many years past been a most efficient teacher. His appointment gave much satisfaction to all the teachers. There is much reason to believe that he will prove worthy of the trust which the Directors have confided to his care.

As I have said, the Pennsylvania Institution is this day a

comely matron, and will, doubtless, so continue for years to come; but I learn with much satisfaction that she will sooner or later have another place wherein to breathe the pure country air, and where she may be able to give a fuller scope to the advancement of her pupils in knowledge of language, and in healthy and more remunerative trades. The idea of deaf mute institutions being located in the country has long been a favorite of mine; in order to show on what grounds my strong advocacy of this plan is based, it seems best to quote an extract of my Ithaca oration: "For the purpose of imparting to male mute pupils the elementary principles of agriculture, house carpentering, smithcraft, and others of invigorating and profitable character, with the view of ensuring success by habituating them to industry and rendering the subsequent learning of other trades unnecessary, large farms in healthy locations and with abundant water facilities are by far the best places. The success of this noble Institution, the Cornell University, is an illustration in point. Such situations can be had at moderate prices, and their seclusion from cities or large towns renders unnecessary any outlay for expensive materials and ornaments to the building and factories; but they should be substantially constructed throughout. I urge, therefore, the establishment of institutions in the country, and instruction in the above-named occupations for these reasons: that the number of deaf mutes is constantly on the increase; that from their want of hearing they require a peculiar mode of instruction in special schools, established for the express purpose; that a great many of the mutes coming to school hail from the rural districts, and have a natural taste for farming; that house-carpentering is a lucrative trade, and ever in demand where new houses are rapidly built all over the land, and that in smithcraft, the learners having even tolerably acquired the cunning of handicraft on the anvil, will be able always to obtain work after their graduation. Hence, these establishments should exist in perpetuity; should occupy advantageous

locations in the country; and possess permanent incomes besides the regular annuities from their respective states. As for the girls, their knowledge of the needle and the like could be acquired anywhere, though their work would necessitate their residence in proximity to cities or large towns, for which purpose separate establishments are necessary." Such are the reasons, thus laid before the gentlemen connected with this Institution, and also before the Legislature, to whose care she owes her existence; and I trust they will give to the plan due consideration, and that favorably to its adoption, whereas it concerns the future well-being of the graduates of the Institution, upon which, perhaps alone, they depend for the knowledge of useful and profitable branches of labor without incurring the second apprenticeship after their discharge from school. I might as well remark that this plan is applicable, not only to our Institution, but also to all others of the same kind, which are already located in too close proximity to crowded cities.

Knowing the deep interest which the Directors of this Institution take in her welfare, and their desire to better her condition by rectifying all her defects, I would respectfully solicit their consideration of the following suggestion, which I really believe is of paramount importance.

The suggestion is as follows: while I admit that our school has produced many excellent scholars—their success in scholarship in so short a term being due considerably to the competency of their teachers to undertake the difficult task of deaf-mute instruction—I cannot think the short term of tuition, allotted to them by the state, is as liberal as that of the New York Institution, for in fact the former is but six years, while the latter is eight, to say nothing of the additional term of three years granted expressly for the benefit of the high class, which is the glory of the greatest charitable Institution of New York.

The liberal endowments of the last-named school, as well as of the Hartford Asylum, afford the instructors abundant oppor-

tunity to bring their pupils to a higher degree of mental culture; but at our Institution, the limited term—six years—confines all her teachers to the instruction of the plain English language almost without Rhetoric, of Arithmetic without Algebra, of Geography, scraps of history, and a little of Natural Philosophy. Indeed, we have good reasons to be satisfied with the skill and patience with which they have carried their pupils' knowledge of written language to a much higher extent than may naturally be expected of the term thus prescribed. Still we wish to see the term at once extended by the Commonwealth to eight or more years, with an extra term for a higher branch of education, purposely to benefit such scholars of superior intellect as may be discovered.

Seeing that all the hearing pupils of the public schools in this state are allowed not less than ten years to pursue their course of study at the expense of the taxpayers of this state, I ask why should our mutes be denied the benefits of a longer term, similar to the above, since the annual appropriations come from the pockets of the same taxpayers? And as the graduates of the public schools—I refer to those who possess more than average force of intellect—find their way to higher schools built for them, such as the High School in this city, and the College of New York, formerly the Free Academy, in New York City, and enjoy all the benefits of extra education so freely bestowed on them by the taxpayers, so our mutes of the same aptitude for study, leaving their last class, should promptly be permitted to enter a High Class, connected with our Institution. The brightest minds, found therein, should by all means be encouraged to advance to the National College for Deaf Mutes at Washington City.

Having argued pretty strongly in favor of the increase of the term of tuition, and of the establishment of a High Class in our school, I rest in the belief that I have done all that is necessary for the purpose specified. To add more arguments to those already given is as unnecessary as they are wearisome. Suffice

it to say, that our good Directors are, I am confident, satisfied with the reasons thus stated, and will heartily join me in the effort to secure the coveted boon at the hands of our Legislature. And in case they lay this petition before the Legislature, that that body will acquiesce in the propriety of granting that which is embodied therein, appears most probable. If it be granted, it will be a great source of gratification to all the friends of deaf-mute education; the existence of our Alma Mater, fraught with glory, accruing from her increased usefulness to the class of beings for whose benefit she expressly exists, will be brighter, aye, much brighter than to-day it is; if actually located on capacious farms, as suggested, she will occupy a proud place in the history of the American education of deaf mutes. What a noble destiny in store for her suggests itself, when we penetrate the future, and mentally perceive her on this day fifty years hence, holding an elevated position among her equally noble rivals as a great Institution, ministering to the intellectual needs of hundreds of deaf mute pupils! Oh, let her hasten to that high sphere which is even now ready for her! Let the second fifty years of her life be strewn abundantly with deeds of sterling benevolence, and be honored with the names of numberless illustrious scholars of her own!

My friends, what will occur on the eighth of February, 1921? We are no prophets, but we shall venture to say it is not doubtful that the alumni of the second generation to come will assemble—where? We know not where—the Future refuses to name the place—and celebrate the centennial anniversary of their—our, of course, Alma Mater, with great gratification at her being second to none of the kind. In case our belief comes to a reality, let us hope that their pleasure in participating in their joyous festival will be greater than ours on this occasion!

And, in conclusion, while the Pennsylvania Institution stands, now almost in the heart of this great city, and then, no doubt before long, in the country, that her officers, her new Principal, and his Assistants, and her estimable Matron, Miss Kirby, and her Assistants, may have a long life of usefulness in the mission

intrusted to their hands, will ever be my hope and prayer; and moreover, I pray Our Divine Father to grant my wish that you, my mute friends, may all return to your homes and vocations in perfect health, and, in your various walks of life, long enjoy earthly goods and domestic happiness, endeavoring all the while to render yourselves ready at the Divine summons to enter the blessed abode of departed saints.

SPECIMENS

OF

ORIGINAL COMPOSITION.

The following compositions are printed just as they came from the pens of the pupils who wrote them, without alteration or correction.

A gentleman shaved his face. He put on his clothes. He opened the door. He went out of the house. He shut the door. He walked to the barn. He opened the barn door. He went into the barn. He got a saddle. He put a saddle on a horse. He led the horse out of the barn. He shut the barn door. He mounted the horse. He rode to a hotel. He drank some whiskey. He was drunk. He opened the hotel door. He went out of the hotel. He shut the hotel door. He walked to the horse. He mounted the horse. The horse ran in road. He fell off the horse. He lay on the snow. The horse ran away.

WILLIAM P. A.

Born deaf—in school 4 months—could form letters with a pen and knew a few words when admitted—15 years old.

A SNAKE.

A boy went to the woods. He saw a snake on the ground. He looked for a stone. He found a stone. He picked up the stone. He threw the stone at the snake. The snake died. The boy picked up the snake. He carried the snake home. He showed the snake to his mother. His mother was happy.

JEMIMA P.

Born deaf—under instructions 4 months—could copy letters with a pen but knew no words when admitted—11 years old.

ABOUT CHRISTMAS.

Last Christmas I went to my home. I shook hands with my Mother and Father. I saw the beautiful Christmas-tree. I ate food. I was full. Mother and Father were very happy. I went from the house. I walked through the street on the pavement. I played with a girl. Mother and Father walked through the Streets on the pavement. I staid at home, for several days, and had fine fun. I Saw many of my friends. I read the Holy Bible. I played with my Sister. I learned a book. I was very glad. Mother gave me Some candy. I ate the candy. We sat on the Chairs around the table on Christmas day and eve ate a roasted chicken. We were full. I was very glad. A gentleman walked with me to a toy store and bought a new trumpet for me. I put a mask on my face. I walked in the streets and blew my splendid new trumpet. The people looked at me, but they did not know I was deaf and dumb, and I did not tell them, I can blow a trumpet as well as a speaking boy.

JOHN S.

Lost hearing at 3 years and 2 months—in school about 1 year—11 years old.

STEALING PEACHES.

Several years since a boy was living in Michigan. He concluded to steal some peaches. In the night he put on his cap and went out of the house. He walked in the road. He saw many peaches on the trees. He climbed over the fence. He went to the farmers peach-trees. The farmer heard the boy stealing his peaches. He picked many peaches from a tree and put them into his pockets. The farmer shot at the tree with a gun. He heard the farmer shoot in the tree with a gun. He was afraid the farmer would kill him. He took the peaches out of his pockets and put them on the ground. He ran away. The farmer heard the boy running away. He went to his house The boy never came near the farmer's peach-trees again.

EVA A. J.

Born deaf—under instruction a little over 1 year—13 years old.

Formerly a boy lived in Ohio. One day he wanted to eatch a hen. He asked his mother if he might catch a hen. She consented. He was glad for it. He put on his hat and went out of the house. He looked for a hen. By and by he saw a hen lying on the ground. The boy walked to the hen. The hen opened its eyes. The hen ran into the coop. The boy entered the coop and caught it. He carried it to a log. He took an axe and cut its head off with the axe. Then he carried it to the house & showed it to his mother. She was surprised. She asked him how he caught it. He gave it to her. She was very delighted and thanked him for it. Then she went into the yard and got a pail. She carried it into the house. Then she took the hot pot and poured the hot water into the pail. She went to the hen. She took the hen and went to the pail. She put it into the hot water. She scalded it in the hot water and then she took it out of the pail. She pieked off its feathers. She cleaned it. She carried it to the stove. She put it into a pot and cooked it. She went to a closet and opened the door. She took the cloth from the shelf and went to the table and put it on the table. She put the chicken on the table. She called her husband and child. They went to the house. They sat on chairs by the table. They ate it. They liked its flesh. They were glad.

CARRIE C. G.

Deaf at 8 months—under instruction a little over 1 year—12 years old.

EVENING.

The sun had gone down, and it was nearly dark. A boy went to the field, and he put down the bars, and then he drove the cows out of the field. He put up the bars, and he drove them to the barn. The cows were in the barnyard, and the gate was shut. The men were industrious, and they had come in from the field. The boy went to the house again, and he called his mother to milk. She took her pail, and she went to the barnyard to milk the cows. Then She went with her pail full of milk. The boy would like some new milk to drink, and then he took a small cup, and he filled some milk into the cup. The cup was full of milk, and he commenced to drink.

He was satisfied, that he had drank the milk, and at nine o'cloek the farmer's family went to bed, and soundly slept for a long period. The good dog was of mueh use to the family all night. The thief did not eome to the house to steal for the dog watehed the thief until morning. The farmer eame out of the house. He fed some bread to the dog. It ate the bread, and it went into the barn, and soundly slept all day.

JOHN D. Z

Born deaf—in school 2 years—18 years old.

A KIND LADY.

A long time ago a very kind lady was living in Boston Mass. Her name was Sallie Ervin. She was very polite and graceful. She was kind to the poor as well as the rieh. The house whieh the lady lived in was built of briek. It was very large and niee. The lady had many niee things in the parlor. One day in the winter the lady wanted to take a walk. so she put on her shawl, hat and gloves. She told the Servant to take eare of the house and keep it warm. The servant said. "I will take eare of it." The lady opened the door and went out and shut it and walked in the street. Presently she saw a poor little pale girl standing on the eold pavement near a store. Her elothes were ragged. Her arms and feet were bare. She had no hat on her head. She was weak and poor. Her faee and arms were thin. She had not eaten any thing for three days. Her faee was interesting. Her parents were dead. She was a little orphan. She had no kind friends to take eare of her. They were all dead. The lady pitied her. She asked her if she had any parents to take care of her. The girl replied her parents were in their graves. They had died about three years before. The lady took the poor ereature by hand and led her into a store. She bought her a new pair of shoes a new shawl and a hat. Then she took her to her house and told her to sit down by the fire to get warm. The girl was surprised to see the beautiful things in the house. She had never seen any beautiful things before. The lady set the table and gave the girl

dinner. The girl was very glad. She was thankful to the lady for her kindness. The girl lived with the lady. She grew up to be a nice intelligent girl.

LUELLA H. L.

Deaf at 5 years—under instruction a little over 2 years—15 years old.

TAKING A WALK.

Formerly a pretty girl was living in this city whose name was Annie. One fine day she concluded to take a nice walk. She asked her mother to let her take a walk. Her mother replied to her to take off her dress and put on another dress. She went up stairs to enter her mother's room for her dress. She went to the closet. She could not reach her dress because it hung on the hook of the closet. She got a chair and stood on the chair. She could reach it. She was very glad that she could reach it. She went down stairs. Her mother told her that she had been a long time. She told her mother that she could not reach her dress. She put on her white dress like the snow. Then her mother tied her sleeves up with bows of blue ribbon. Her bright hair was falling in curls. Her cheeks were as red as a rose and all her features were beautiful. She kissed her mother and went out of the house. Her mother stood at the door by the stairs to look at her daughter. The sun hurt the girls shoulders and she went into the park. She sat on the grass to rest. By and by, She heard many soldiers blowing the trumpets. She rose up and ran to the soldiers and saw them blowing the trumpets. Presently a a little dirty boy saw the pretty girl standing near the soldiers. He was jealous because she was a pretty girl. He went to the soldiers by the girl. He was cunning. He talked with the girl. She did not see him and he pulled her down on the ground and ran away. She screamed All her pretty clothes were dirty and spoiled.

MARY L. H.

Deaf at 3 years—under instruction 2 years—15 years of age.

CYRUS.

A great while ago in Persia, there was a man dwelling, whose name was Cyrus. He was the son of a Persian noble man. He was born 538 years previous to the time of the coming of Jesus Christ. He married the daughter of the king of the Medes. King Nebuchadnezzar besieged the city of Jerusalem for twelve months, and at length took it by storm. The magnificent temple was leveled with the dust. It was erected by Solomon, and his workmen. The Hebrews were carried captives to Babylon. Zedekiah was the Jewish King, and Nebuchadnezzar caught him, and his children. Then they went into his beautiful palace. Nebuchadnezzar commanded his servant to behead Zedekiah's Children. He did so, and the tyrant commanded Zedekiah to look at the servant beheading his children before his face. His eyes were then plucked out; he thought it was extremely dreadful. He was carried captive to Babylon. The Hebrews continued to stay in the city of Babylon for about seventy years. Then Cyrus, and his Persian troops marched to Babylon, and besieged it. Cyrus let the Hebrews return to their own country, and thay rebuilt the city of Jerusalem. Before, Cyrus and the Persian troops marched to the city of Babylon, the people of it treated the Hebrews very cruelly, and the Hebrews were very much unhappy. They were rejoiced, and they thanked Cyrus for his kindness. When Nebuchadnezzar died, Belshazzar became the king of Babylon. Cyrus declared the bloody war against Belshazzar. He ordered his great Persian army to march to Babylonia, and in a few days after, they arrived at Babylon from Persia. He fought a hard battle with Belshazzar. Belshazzar retreated from Cyrus into Babylon, and fastened the gates. He had collected provisions enough to feed the people of Babylon for twenty years. Cyrus took Babylon by a stratagem. He commanded the Persians to dig a channel for the river Euphrates which flowed through Babylon. While the people climbed up the walls, and saw them digging the channel around the walls, to turn this river from its course, they laughed at them. The Persians were not angry at them. It was night, while the people of Babylon were eating the feast, and drinking some different liquors.

Belshazzar with his nobles, and their wives drank from the gold

vessels, which King Nebuchadnezzar had brought from Solomon's temple. Suddenly they saw a hand-writing on the wall in his palace. I suppose that God showed the hand-writing on the wall. Belshazzar, and nobles, and wives were extremely frightened; they did not understand it. He called Daniel to interpret it. Daniel was always trusting in God, he could understand about the hand-writing. He interpreted it to Belshazzar that his kingdom was lost. Without delay, Belshazzar was very much sorry; for this reason, the kingdom was lost. Cyrus led the Persians to march into the dry bed of the river Euphrates, and entered under the walls. They then marched into Babylon. They conquered Belshazzar's troops. At length, the people of Babylon surrendered to Cyrus. Belshazzar and his drunken friends were all slain.

WILLIAM E. G.

Born deaf—under instruction 3 years—14 years old.

FARMING.

Farming is very useful, because it makes us live. Many of the farmers of the world love to work hard on the farm. Many people like to live in the country better than the city. Many other persons like to live in the city better than the country. Some people live in the city, while they like best the country, but some others live in the country, while they like best the city. The farmers are working on the farm for making the people of the city to eat bread and some other things, but the people are working in cloth factories for making the people of the country to use their clothes or frocks. The country is even with the city. But I like the country better than the city, because I am a native of the country. Some people cannot read their books or newspapers, but they are good workers. They understand about God and Jesus Christ. While it is Sunday, the people do not work, because it is a Holiday, and they must rest on the Sunday. Some are wicked but some are good.

JAMES N. E.

Born deaf—in school 3 years—16 years old.

SUMMER.

Summer is the hottest season of the year. The days are longer than the nights. It lasts three months. It is very beautiful and pleasant in these months. The ground is covered with green grass on which many children play in the yard. The trees always have green leaves in summer. Many flowers are covered with colours, which they bloom. Many people wear flowers on their bosoms, and say that they smell very sweetly. In summer many children play in the yard every day where they have a pleasant time. They think that it is very pleasant, and better than winter. Their parents let them take a walk in the street or visit their friends. Farmers have to work in the field. They plough the ground and gather vegetables. They are often tired because it is so warm, but they love to work. When grass grows higher, they cut off it. They keep hay in the stable for Winter. Many people take great delight in playing croquet in the field, and have a pleasant time. There are many flies in summer. They enter the houses to eat molasses. The people are troubled because they are in their houses. They do not like them and drive them away. In summer flies bite the bodies of the poor creatures, but they are angry. Lightning often does great damage in summer. It often destroys the houses and trees. There are many grasshoppers in the grass in summer. The people often crush them when they walk on the grass. The people thank God for growing fruits and vegetables in summer. They ought to eat fruits and vegetables enough. It is so hot that many people who dwell in this City, leave this City and go to the Country. Why do they go to the Country? Because they wish to get good health. Children often lie on the grass to sleep in summer. They do not like to lie on their beds, because it is too warm in their rooms. People sleep in their beds every afternoon for they are tired of work hard. The trees have shade which protects the people from the sun. Numerous little birds come from the South to cheer us with their songs. The people like to hear their songs. They are very fond of hearing their songs because they sing sweetly. It is not important for the girls and the boys to go to school in summer, because it is too warm. But in Winter it is important for them to go to school to learn and get knowledge. Many children have white dresses to wear. They wear them

every afternoon for the purpose of playing with each other in the yard. Many people and many children go to pic-nics and stay in the woods all the day, and they have a very happy time. Many children play with each other in pic-nics, and the older people play croquet and engage in earnest conversation with each other. Why do the people carry small parasols over their heads? They carry parasols, to protect them from the sun in summer. They say that they do not like their faces to become yellow. I think that the people like the summer better than the winter.

CARRIE M. C.

Deaf at 4 years—under instruction 3 years and 3 months—12 years old.

THE SEASONS.

There are four seasons, namely spring, summer, autumn or fall and winter. They are good enough. It is wicked to complain of them, because God made all of them. Each of them has three months. In the autumn the birds leave the cold country and stay in the warm country till the spring. In the spring the leaves grow on the trees and plants, the corn is planted, and the birds sing their songs. Wheat becomes ripe, and is reaped in the summer. The grass becomes green and is mowed by the farmers. In the autumn, the farmers plough and sow wheat. Many people die of the fever in the summer. Apples, pears and the other fruits become ripe in July or August. Peaches are ripe in August. In the autumn the leaves are withered and fall from the trees. There are a great many bees make honey in the summer. In the winter the people have good sleighing and skating. The water, milk and the other fluids are frozen in winter. The poor people are often frozen to death, in winter. In March the weather is changeable. The day is longest in June and is shortest in December. In December the children get the Christmas presents. In summer the children walk barefooted when the day is very hot. I am content with the seasons. The mad dogs run about in summer. The people get sweaty and tired in the summer. There are a great many flies trouble us in summer, and the people often slay them. In the spring the fishes are caught by the fishermen. In

summer the buckwheat is sowed and reaped in the autumn. The water is warm in summer and we drink water with ice. In the summer the hogs wallow in the mud to get cool. The horses often roll on the dirt when they perspire in summer. In summer the people leave the city and go to the country, because the day is hot. The people are often killed by the sun stroke in summer. The boys are fond of chasing and catching the butterflies in it.

THADDEUS S. M.

Deaf at 5 years—in school 4 years—15 years old.

ABOUT MY FATHER AND THE WAR.

In the year 1865, in the spring my parents were living in Bradford Co., Penna. I did not know what does the war mean, nor hear, and was as ignorant as the cow and the horse. But my parents knew that the rebellion had fought against the Union in a war. One day the general came to the house and knoeked the door with his hand. My father opened the door and said to him "Come in." The general went in the house and perched on the chair. I do not believe that the man was the general. My father apprised me that he was the officer. The officer senteneed my sire to fight with the rebellion. My father could pay the officer but he had not money enough, beeause he worked on the farm and got but little money. My father became an officer and the army marched in the meadows with him. My mother and I stood in the meadow and saw my father and the army marching in the meadows and cried. My mother was afraid that my father would be killed by the rebel man; but I looked at my mother crying and I did not know Why mother eried? My Uncle named Dr. George C. C. went away. The wives and children mother and I marched in the meadow and followed the band and liked to hear the music. I was tired to walk in the meadow and went to my father. My father pulled me into his lap from the ground with his hand. My father kissed me and shed the tears from his eyes, and then he placed me on the ground. My father went away with the army. I gawked to look at my father and had an idea that my father was going to Towanda. My father and the army

and Gen Grant fought with the rebels. My mother apprised me that she and I must all die. I said "No." I did not know I must die. Gen Grant and my father gained the victory over the rebels. My father went at a distance from Richmond to his house and arrived at his house. My mother was very much glad and kissed him. I thought that the man was the stranger and gawked to look at him. I tried to find out the clothes and ultimately I found out that my father hanged the free mason's badge on his vest and was very glad and kissed him about one hundred kisses. The army and Dr. George C. C. fought with the rebels. The rebel shot at his hand and the bullet glanced across the upper part of the hand's skin. It hurt his hand very much. His hand was severely hurt and he shook it back and forth. While he was shaking it back and forth, the other rebel took the good aim to my Uncle and the bullet passed through his arm above the elbow and fell on the ground. Some young soldiers fetched him to the Hospital house. My Uncle was confined to his bed for some days with his sore arm and his arm was swollen. He was better and went to the house and knocked the door. I opened the door. My Uncle entered the house. As soon as my mother saw him, she was very much glad and kissed him. My Mother is my Uncle's sister. The next morning my Uncle and my father's hired man went to the tent. The rainy afternoon my Uncle put his knapsack on the hired man and carried it to the house and entered the house. I gawked to look at knapsacks. I tried to put my Uncle's knapsack on my back body and was disappointed to carry it to the barn and was a weak boy. It was heavier than me. I could not carry it to the barn. My parent and my Uncle bantered me on an account of my weakness. My Uncle's arm got well and he went to Illinois for marrying the pretty lady. He married to the pretty lady. He lives in E., W. Co Illinois. I often correspond with my Uncle. My parents brought me to the Institution for education in the year 1867. In the next year 1868 Mr. C taught me. I saw one deaf mute boy talking with another boy by signs about the Union and rebellion. I hinted that my father had fought against the rebellion in my true opinion. I do not believe that Gen Grant is an insignificant gentleman. He is the first rate President of the United States.

CHARLES F. H.

Lost hearing when one-half year old—in school 4 years—15 years old.

ABOUT MY AFFAIRS AT HOME.

Last Summer our principal told me to watch three girls and three boys in a train of the cars without the accidents, and I liked to watch them accordingly. Two of the boys arrived at Lancaster Pa, and one girl went out of the cars to Harrisburg depot; one boy and one girl arrived at Juniata Co., Pa. A girl met her father at the Lewistown station and finally I went out of the train of the cars. I was very glad to encounter my father, and we went home. I was very glad that the girls and boys had not met any injury in the cars. I was much delighted to converse with my good friends. After a few days I helped my papa to work on the farm; my friend wanted me to help him to bind wheat, and I helped him to bind wheat for two days. He gave to me $3.00 and I thanked him. I remembered his name Samuel S. I worked on the farm successfully for two weeks and at last I unluckily cut my right foot. I will inform you about cutting my foot. On Saturday July 15th 1871 my sister Maggie went with me to the corn field with the sharp hatchet, with the determination of cutting several bean poles. After I had cut several poles, I used to drive a small stake in the Earth to make holes for the poles and I had the poles in the ground. Finally I missed to strike on the top of the stake with the pole of the hatchet; the hatchet handle by chance flew out my hand and with force struck on the top of my foot; the hatchet cut the instep. I was carried home by riding on the horse-back and my father rolled a rag around my sore foot. After the supper my right foot grew worse and worse; my father brought Dr S from the town of McVeytown to our house and he dressed my foot and I think that it was getting better. I could not sleep immediately; one or two hours after I began to sleep, and I slept sweetly. The next morning my foot was in anguish, and after a few days my sore foot was getting better for a long time, and four weeks after my right foot nearly got well but the scar remained on my foot. My father was absent from our house; simultaneously, I felt dull; I liked to work, and I decided that I would chop much wood. After chopping much wood, in the evening my beloved papa came back home, and he was very much astonished at the wood. He asked his wife "who cut much wood?" She replied "Joseph chopped wood himself." He said "It was impos-

sible for Joseph to cut much wood immediately and at last he was convinced that she said the truth. If I had not cut my foot I would perhaps have gained much money, but I gained little money because I had cut my foot and I could not work.

JOSEPH A. R.

Deaf at 14 months—in school 5 years—17 years of age.

THE FORTUNES OF A POOR GIRL.

Formerly a woman in England had a daughter. She was very poor. Her daughter was a very beautiful child. Her mother told her to go and play. The child went away and played. Her husband went away to his business she was a washer woman. She washed clothes to earn money. While she was washing one day a rich traveller rode on his horse and wandered in the country. He felt hungry. He sought for a house to take a dinner. Finally he saw a house which was very poor. He thought that the woman looked kind. So he went into the house. The poor woman told him that she had no chairs and not much food. He told her that he did not care. She turned a tub and set it on the floor. The gentleman took a seat. She cooked a little food. She came out of the door and called aloud for her daughter to come. By and by her daughter heard her calling her name. She ran to the house. She told her child that her dinner was ready. Her child did not know that the rich gentleman was in the room. Her child went into the room and saw him sitting by the table. He turned and looked at her. He saw her standing in the room without shoes. He was surprised to see how beautiful and cheerful she was. She had long curls. He asked her mother if she was her daughter. She said yes. He suspected that she had stolen her. He doubted and asked her if it was true that she was her daughter. She said Yes. He thought that her child looked intelligent. He asked her if she had been at school. She replied that she had never been to school, but she could sing a song. She began to sing. He heard her sing sweetly. He wanted to take her to school in London. He asked her to let her child go to school. She said Yes." but she disliked to separate from her because she loved her with all her heart. After his dinner he

went away. He purchased a trunk and some clothes. He gave them to her mother and told her that she must dress her. She made her tidy. The next day he drove a carriage to the house. Her mother kissed her and wept very bitterly. He and she got into the carriage. She looked at her daughter going away. Her daughter turned and saw her mother standing in the door. and began to weep bitterly. He told her to stop, but she could not help it. They drove away. Her poor mother was very sorry and lonely. She often thought about her child. They arrived at London. He entered the school. He told a principal of the school to let her stay in the school ten years. He left her. She tried hard to learn. She became a lady. She was intelligent. Her school mates loved her she remained in the school about ten years. He forgot her. By & by he wanted to marry. While he was thinking he remembered that he had brought a child to school. He went to the place. He wanted to see her. He went into the school. He saw a stranger. She told him her name. He knew her and told her to leave the school. She made herself ready. They went away. She was married. She remembered her mother who was residing very far from her place. She did not know what became of her. She wanted to visit her mamma. Her husband and she drove to the place. She was surprised to see the house, which was very much poorer than formerly. She stood by the side of the house. He first went into the house and saw her mother looking sad. She did not know who was him. He asked her why she looked so sadly. She told him that she wished to see her daughter. He told her here was her daughter. She saw no one here. He called his wife. She kissed her as soon as she saw her. She fainted and arose up. His wife asked her where her father was. She told her that he died. She also fainted and arose up. She told her to go with her to London and lived to be happy.

ANNIE P.

Born deaf—under instruction 5 years—16 years of age.

ABOUT WOOD.

Wood is a useful thing. It is used for fuel in the stove. Wood fire burns faster than coal fire. In Summer fire is not kept all the time because the weather is very hot, but a wood fire is made for

getting the meals which we eat. In cold seasons there is always a wood fire in the stove or grate to give warmth to the people in their rooms all day, but there is no fire all night because it is dead. Coal fires last all day and all night. I like wood much better than I do coal because when the weather is very cold, the people come into the house and warm themselves enough, but when the coal is on fire slowly they come there and do not get warm fast. They sometimes dance or play around the house because the room is not warm. Playing makes them warm during the cold weather. There were vast forests which the Indians inhabited in this country before we were born. The forests are almost all cut away now. There are many animals and birds in the woods. Houses in which people dwell are often made of wood. There are a great many wooden houses in the country. There are a very few of the same houses in the city because the citzens do not like to live in wooden houses for fear that the houses will be suddenly burnt up. They like to live in stone or brick houses for they are strong and they think that the stone and brick houses are unable to be destroyed by fire. The countrymen like wooden houses best. They do not have to pay for wood because they own it. They dont like to buy stone and brick to build houses, because those materials are too dear. I was born in the country. Wood is nearly named after my name, Woodworth of which I am glad. Perhaps my father likes a wooden house because his name is Woodworth. Barnes, stables, fences, chairs, tables, bureaus, etc., are made of wood. Wood is fetched to every city for kindling fires. The wood is put into the stove. Then coal is put on the wood into the stove and it soon catches it.

HELEN P. W.

Born deaf—under instruction 5 years—19 years old.

ABOUT THE TROJAN WAR.

I will now tell you about the Trojan War. Troy was a great powerful city of Asia Minor, which was surrounded by strong, high and thick walls, so that it was impossible for the enemies to knock the walls down. It was situated on the Western extremity of Asia near the sea coast. This city had a number of strong gates. Priam

was the king of that city, and he had a royal son whose name was Paris. Do you know about the charaeter of Paris? His character was stained with many crimes, and he was a very iniquitous prince, who made a journey into the country of Greece from his native city of Troy. When Menelaus, king of Sparta heard that the son of the king of Troy had came to his kingdom, he kindly invited Paris to his magnificent palaee. Then Menelaus enjoined his royal servants to made a great feast for Prinee Paris. The latter staid with the benign king of Sparta for a few weeks; when one day Menelaus was absent, Paris was wicked enough, when he returned to Troy, to carry away with him the beautiful wife of Menelaus named Helen. It was equitable for Menelaus to be exceedingly angry at Paris, and so all of his friends were agreed to join their armies and go to besiege Troy. An enormous army of about one hundred thousand Greeks sailed in one thousand and two hundred triremes or ships of war to the Trojan coast, and then the Greeks besieged that city. They endeavored to break down the walls, but in vain for ten years. At length they formed a fortunate plan for getting into it by surprise, by building a great wooden horse, and when it got done, some of the brave soldiers were concealed in it; then the rest retired away and left the horse alone, and the Greeks pretended to have given up besieging the city. The inhabitants of that city thought the Grecks were gone home, and they came out and drew the wooden horse into it through the gate; when it was a little dark, the soldiers secretly came out of the horse, opened the gates and the Greek army, which had returned by this time, were waiting outside the walls, and as soon as the gates were opened, they rushed in it, and they put many Trojans to death, plundered their houses, and at last the city was burned down to the ashes. This was an excellent ingenious plan and happened about 1184 years before Christ.

MARBLE B.

Born deaf—in school 5 years—17 years old.

OF MY EARLY LIFE.

Before having acquired knowledge, I was an ignorant little girl, I could hear and could speak well when I was four years old. But

afterwards, I fell very sick and was confined to my bed with the scarlet-fever. I continued in bed for five months. My dear parents did not give leave to me to go out of the room. Many of my friends came to see me, while I had to keep in bed. I do not know how the scarlet-fever happened to me. My mouth was full of red sores which were very dreadful, but I did not feel much pain. My mother told me about it. Now I have two scars on the corners of my mouth so that you can see them. After the scarlet fever was gone, my hearing was lost. There was a discharge from my ears every day. My dear mother syringed them with some warm water and a syringe every morning, and then put small pieces of cotton into them to protect them from offensive odor. She was very careful of me until they were well. Now they are all well. When I was about six years of age, I was a wild girl, and gave my mother a great deal of trouble. She frequently shook, and whipped me when I did wrong. She would not permit me to play out of doors when it rained, and the ground was muddy, for fear of making me sick, but I did not fear. One fine day, I wanted nothing so much as to go to school with the speaking children, but my parents would not allow me, but I disobeyed them, when my mother went away to her business, I took a little red book, and ran away as fast as I could, for fear that she would catch me, and whip me. I was averse to have her chasten me very severely, but it was all my own fault. But she was all right to do so. At length, she permitted me to go to school every day. But when the season was spring, several men built a large school house on the opposite side of a field from my father's residense. When that was done, in Autumn the school reopened, and many intelligent boys, and girls entered the large school-building. But I could not go with them on account of being afraid that the male teacher would send me home again. I must remain home with my parents, and grandma, and Aunt. My Aunt Sophia inquired of me whether I could go there with them. I made her the reply "No." When I was about eight years old, in summer my mother sent me to school with my sister and cousins. Their teacher who was a female, was very kind to me. She taught me how to speak the Alphabet. I went to school till I came to this Institution. I learned addition, and alphabet, and wrote several copy-books. At the age of eleven, I told my parents that I had a strong desire to

come to school in Philadelphia, they said "Yes," they would let me come when I was old enough. I was very glad in my heart. Again and again I asked them when would I go? I waited for going to school in this city; but the year, and days flew slowly. When my father received a letter from Mr. Hutton, he called me, and mentioned to me that I could go in several weeks. I have experienced great delight in going to school, and obtaining knowledge. Now I have been six years at school and am going on seven. I can remember this lesson when I was a little child. I feel very sorry that I gave trouble to my mother. But I did not know about God and our Saviour and Heaven.

EFFIE L. P.

Deaf at 4 years and 5 months—in school a little over 6 years—18 years old.

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